

## 19-5 Fire Flow/Storage

1. Remote Locations: Development in remote locations that will adversely and unreasonably affect the firefighting or emergency service capability of a fire district or special service district within which it is located to provide adequate service to the majority of the people located within the district, is inappropriate and will not be approved by the county.
2. Fire Hazard: Any development that, due to size, building materials or proximity to vegetation, presents an unusual fire hazard which is beyond the firefighting capability of the fire district within which it is located is inappropriate and will not be approved by the county
3. Fire Flow Requirements: The fire flow requirement for rural residential development of more than five (5) building lots or dwellings will be a minimum of one thousand (1,000) gallons per minute.
4. Water Storage:
  - a. Storage For Firefighting Use: Water storage will be provided to support the required minimum fire flow of one thousand (1,000) gallons per minute for a duration of two (2) hours.
  - b. Residential Indoor Storage: Additionally, water storage shall have a capacity of four hundred (400) gallons per equivalent residential connection for indoor use.
  - c. Irrigation Storage: one thousand eight hundred thirteen (1,813) gallons of storage for each irrigated acre.
5. Water Source Delivery Capacity:
  - a. Indoor Sources: Sources must be capable of providing eight hundred (800) GPD/ ERU (equivalent residential connection) for indoor use. The water supplier must possess, and provide to the county, documentation which grants the legal right to the required amount of water.
  - b. Irrigation Source: Within the irrigated crop consumptive use area, the source must be capable of providing 2.80 gallons per minute per irrigated acre. Where an engineer, developer or water supplier claims that there will be no outside use of water (e.g., in a summer home development) documentation, typically a copy of the restrictive covenants and a note on the recorded plat, must be provided to prove the legal means exist to restrict outside use.
  - c. Source Protection: Concentrated sources of pollution should be located as far as possible from all culinary well sources. To ensure that protection is available, the water supplier must either own the protection zone and agree not to locate or permit concentrated sources of pollution within it or, if the water supplier does not own the land in question, he must obtain a land use agreement with the owner of the land by which the landowner agrees not to locate or permit "concentrated sources of pollution" within the protection zone. Concentrated sources of pollution and their distance from the well and within the well head protection zone shall be regulated by the Weber Morgan County Health Department.
  - d. Binding Restriction: In both of these above situations, the restriction must be binding on all heirs, successors and assigns. The land use restriction must be recorded with the property description in the county recorder's office. Copies of this recording must be submitted to the Division of Drinking Water for review.
  - e. Publicly Owned Lands: Publicly owned lands containing protection zones need not be recorded in the recorder's office. However, a written statement must be obtained from the administrator of the land in question. This statement must meet all other requirements with respect to the establishing of a protection zone as described in this section.
6. Water Supply To Lots: The house water service line shall be at least three quarter (3/4") inch diameter or larger to provide adequate flow and pressure meeting fire sprinkler demands.
7. Water Line Burial: Water lines shall be buried with a minimum of five (5) feet of cover. Upon written approval of the water company, the minimum burial depth may be reduced to four (4) feet of cover.

